

MORNING STAR AND CATHOLIC MESSENGER.

NEW ORLEANS SUNDAY, AUGUST 23, 1868.

MISCELLANEOUS IRISH NEWS.

ANTRIM.—On the 21st ult., the thermometer showed eighty degrees and five minutes in the shade, and one hundred and three in the sun, in Belfast. The heat in the shade is the greatest that has been experienced in Belfast for the last ten years.

The oldest inhabitant of the Belfast workhouse (Thomas Entwistle) died on the morning of the 19th ult., at the advanced age of ninety-six years.

On the 18th ult., the Belfast Harbor Commissioners held the annual inspection of the harbor.

ARMAGH.—At Camlough fair, on the 20th ult., there were not over a dozen of good beasts shown, which sold at the rate of from 55s. to 60s. per cwt. Milch cows were rather lower in price, good animals being obtained at £13 each.

CARLOW.—The Post of the 18th ult. says: Mr. Foley, of Graigue, sent to our office, on Friday, a potato of the flounder species, grown on his lands at Sleaty, weighing two and one-half pounds, which, we must say, is the largest we have yet seen. He also sent a sample of Tartary oats, grown on the same land, measuring seven feet two inches, the head alone being eleven inches in length.

CAVAN.—John M'Fadden, Esq., Coroner for this county, held an inquest, on the 21st ult., near Stradone, on the body of a little boy named Patrick Farrelly, who died two days before; and, according to the medical evidence, his death resulted from sunstroke.

CORK.—In Cork, at half-past nine o'clock, on the morning of the 21st ult., four men, dressed like tradesmen, and without disguise, entered the shop of Mr. Morton, gun-maker, Old George street. After closing the door, two of them presented revolvers at Mr. Morton, while the other two deliberately filled a sack with guns, which they carried away, leaving their companions on guard, and having emptied it, returned, filled it again, and then the whole party went away. They carried off altogether eighteen guns and a rifle. The police have found no trace of the perpetrators of the act; the occurrence has caused great excitement in Cork.

DERRY.—The Northern Whig of the 21st ult. says: On Tuesday a young man named William James Craig, aged twenty-five years, of Newtownlinavady, woolen draper, accompanied by Dr. Albert Lane, of the same place, went to bathe at Downhill. It appears that the doctor was an expert swimmer, and having gone some distance, he found on his return that Mr. Craig, who had attempted to follow him, had gone down and was drowned. About the same time, a young man named Thomas Gault, from near Newtownlinavady was drowned while bathing at the Castlerock Station, in presence of his mother.

There was a serious riot on the 21st ult., in Londonderry. Mr. Dowse, Q.C., was addressing a meeting of his friends in the Corporation Hall, when a mob assembled outside, and, failing to get admission, smashed the windows and hurled bricks in, to the alarm of the meeting. The military was called out and the crowd dispersed. The windows of a Presbyterian church were broken in retaliation for those of the Hall.

The Journal of the 25th ult. says: In the vicinity of Newtownlinavady hay has cut very light, and grass-lands and cattle have suffered and are suffering much from continued drought. Oats on all the dry lands will also be very short; but where bottom soil is moist and altitude high, there will be an abundant yield. The same remarks apply to potatoes.

DONEGAL.—From the Northern Whig of a late date, we copy the following: "The usual quiet little town of Manorcunningham was very much disturbed on the night of the 13th ult. A collision between about twenty Protestant young men and an overwhelming force of Roman Catholics took place close to the town. Serious consequences would have been the result had not the determined attitude of the magistrates and constabulary overawed the people. Quiet reigns all over the district."

DOWN.—It is said that Lord Arthur Edwin Hill Trevor, youngest son of the third Marquis of Downshire and M.P. for the county of Down, is soon to be raised to the peerage.

DUBLIN.—There are ninety unions in Ireland in which a third meal is not yet allowed daily to various inmates of the workhouse; and fifty-five in which the workhouse inmates, or some classes of them are not provided by the board of guardians with shoes and stockings.

Throughout Ireland drunkenness has considerably diminished. In general there is not now a more sober people than the Irish on the earth.

The potato crop is better this year than it has been for years back.

The 15th ultimo, in Dublin is said to have been the warmest day for the last forty years.

Cardinal Cullen is now considered out of danger.

GALWAY.—A correspondent of the Dublin Freeman says: It is with feelings of the deepest sorrow we record the death of Doctor Robert Willis, who died at Eyre-square, Galway, in the thirty-fourth year of his age, on Friday night, the 17th ult., whither he was removed to be under the immediate care of Drs. Brown, Cleland, and his brother, Dr. Thomas Willis, of Dublin.

FERMANAGH.—The Mail of the 25th ult. says: In this and adjoining counties the late dry weather has been most injurious to almost all crops—wheat and potatoes excepted. The former looks well; it is filling and ripening fast, and promises an abundant yield.

KERRY.—A man named Cornelius Doherty, aged ninety-five years, and his wife, aged eighty years, applied for out-door relief at the Killarney Union on the grounds of age and infirmity.

KILDARE.—On the 17th ult., Mr. Robert J. Goff, auctioneer of the Irish Turf Club, disposed of the entire stock of Allan M'Don-

ough, Esq., at his princely residence, Athgarvan Lodge, the Curragh.

Mr. Darby, gardener to Edward Lawson, Esq., J.P., has gathered and weighed one hundred pounds of fine cherries off one tree in Nurney garden this season.

The third annual exhibition of reaping machines, under the auspices of the Athy Farmers' Club, will be held the first week in August.

KILKENNY.—In this county it is more than likely that Messrs. Ellis and Brien will be re-elected. It is believed that Sir John Gray will be re-elected for the city. As he plowed before Gladstone in the field of Church Reform, the new Parliament could not afford to do without him.

Reaping has commenced in the upper part of this county.

New hay is selling in Kilkenny at £3 per ton.

KING'S COUNTY.—We have to announce with regret, says the Chronicle, that Mr. King will not contest the county. Sir Patrick O'Brien is expected very shortly to call on some of his supporters in Parsons-town.

LIMERICK.—Mary Galigan, wife of a brickmolder, was put forward by Sub-Constable Woods, at the Limerick city police court, on the 24th ult., charged with attempting to commit suicide by strangling herself in her room in Mary street.

LONGFORD.—The Dublin Irishman says: Information is wanted of Bernard Whitney, Thomas Whitney, Mary Whitney, and Ann Whitney, who left Longford, Ireland, and are now residing in Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania. Any information would be gladly received by their brother, John Whitney, who is now living at No. 9 Gay street, Liverpool.

LOUTH.—A scene of extraordinary excitement was witnessed on the 17th ult., in the ancient graveyard of St. Mary's, Drogheda. A Mr. Stype, manager of the foundry of Messrs. Grendon, having died a few days ago, his friends desired to have him interred in the cemetery attached to the parish in which he had resided for three or four years. When excavating about four feet below the surface, the grave-digger came upon a tombstone, which was lifted, and was found to have cut upon it several figures, including a cross, a lamb treading upon a dragon, a key, and other devices, which led some Roman Catholics to suppose that it covered the remains of a dignitary of their Church. A rumor quickly spread that the grave of a bishop was about to be desecrated. The people in the vicinity became greatly excited, and assembling in large numbers, provided with spades, they very soon filled up the grave, replaced the stone, and declared their determination not to allow any one to disturb it again. The Rev. Mr. Duggan, the curate, who was looking on, entreated them to take the stone into the vestry of the church for preservation, but they indignantly refused to do so. The church wardens were sent in and endeavored to convince them of their error, but in vain. They insisted that another grave should be opened, and offered to dig one in the new ground where strangers were buried. At length, after the funeral had been delayed for some hours, the friends of the deceased offered to have another grave opened if the crowd quietly dispersed. They refused to do so, supposing, no doubt, that it was a stratagem to get them away. The Roman Catholic curate of the parish raved, and strongly advised them to accept the proposal, but they still refused, and as matters were assuming a very threatening aspect it was found necessary to send for eighty men of the Twenty First Royal Scotch Fusiliers, under the command of Lieutenant Allen, who formed a cordon round the grave-diggers to protect them while they opened a fresh grave. The Rev. Mr. Duggan, writing to the Dublin Express states that it could not have been the grave of an ecclesiastic as the feet were placed in the direction of the east, as lay people are buried.

MAYO.—The Dublin Irishman says: Information is wanted of Ned Lavelle, of Catintrilla, Ballina, in the county of Mayo, and, also, of his wife. The last time heard from, about six years ago, they resided at a place called Charmon, Pagett county, State of Iowa. Any information of the above persons will be gratefully received by Thomas Gaughan, addressed to Francis Wall, Ballina.

MEATH.—At the fortnight petty sessions of the Longwood district of this county, on the 20th ult., before A. K. Handly and John Burke, Esqs., considerable interest was created in a number of prosecutions brought by the drainage trustees of the river Deel against parties (farmers) for having, during the months of May, June, and July, injured the banks of said river, by permitting their cattle to go into the river, thereby breaking down the banks of the same, contrary to the thirtieth Victoria, chapter forty-nine, section twenty-three. The complaint was brought by Messrs. D'Arcy and Montgomery, trustees—the former stating that a breach of the act incurred a penalty of £10.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.—The Leinster Express of the 25th ult. says: We understand that a document signed by a number of cesspayers in the barony of Timahinch, stating that they consider Mr. Richard Moore, Mountmelick, one of the best road contractors in the barony, and that the roads kept in repair by him, though not certified for, were second to none in the county, was presented to the Queen's county grand jury during the transaction of the fiscal business last week.

TIPPERARY.—Mr. John Ryan, carpenter of Nenagh, was released from Kilmallock prison, on the 24th ult., after an imprisonment of fourteen months. Mr. Ryan pleaded guilty to a charge of having endeavored to induce some soldiers to join the Fenian Brotherhood, for which he was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labor, after having been in custody for two months.

One of the most outrageous acts of official tyranny and police insolence which we have read of for a long time was committed in Borrisobish, on the 21st ult. On that day a posse of the Royal Irish made a raid on the shop of Mr. Patrick Maher, a most

respectable trader, and seized about five stones' weight of paper-bags, used by him in his trade, which they carried away with them in triumph and confiscated, as "treasonable documents."

The venerable Archdeacon Laffan, P.P., of Cashel, expired on the 20th ult., after an illness of a few days.

TYRONE.—On the 20th ult., at the sitting of the grand jury, Major Ellis proposed, and Major Cole Hamilton seconded, that the barony of upper Strabane be divided into two parts, to be called upper Strabane (North) and upper Strabane (South.) North division to comprise the parishes of upper and lower Badoney, and south division to be so much of the parish of Cappage as is in upper Strabane.

WESTMEATH.—An inquest was held on the 21st ult., by T. Fetherstonehaugh, Esq., coroner for the county Westmeath, at Killaroe, near Streamstown, on the body of a laboring man named Patrick Dignan, twenty-eight years of age, who was found drowned in a bog hole the day previous.

WEXFORD.—There was not so large an attendance at Castlebridge fair on the 13th ult., as usual; prices ruled low, and demand was dull. Store cattle sold from £1 to 30s. a head cheaper than they would fetch two months ago. Sheep also experienced a depreciation in value. Pigs alone maintained steady figures.

WATERFORD.—The Irish Citizen of the 21st ult. says: One of the coolest robberies we ever heard of took place at Lisnakkil, in this county. An unfortunate donkey belonging to a man named Brien, was last seen alive by the owner that evening enjoying his *otium* in the shelter of a ditch near the house; next morning the carcass of poor Neddy was found, minus the skin, about one hundred yards from the house, and lest there should be any mistake as to the ownership, a slate was found on the carcass, with the words scratched across it, "Mishther Brien, his Ass." Before leaving the neighborhood the robbers quietly possessed themselves of another ass, the property of a man named James Carroll—this one they drove away, probably to be disposed of at ass fair in some other county.

The News of the 19th ult. says:—About three o'clock a fire broke out in a house in the Wheelbarrow Lane, Waterford, caused by a candle left lighting alongside the bed falling down and setting fire to the straw. The house was soon in flames, and an old woman, named Mrs. Hayden, was nearly suffocated before she was rescued; she was attended by Father M'Grath and attended by Dr. Jackman, who sent her to the hospital.

There is a considerable improvement carrying out on the Bricca River, from Knockmawn to Killongford Bridge, about two miles from the town of Dungarvan. The work has been undertaken by the landed proprietors through whose property the river flows.

AGRICULTURAL.

WORTH KNOWING.—The New England Farmer says that if you wish to stop cows, sheep, horses, and other animals from jumping or breaking over fences into your garden or fields, first clip off, with a pair of scissors, the eye-lashes from the under lid, and the animal will neither have the ability nor disposition to jump. This is a cheap and harmless trick. Try it, all who have had bad fences and mischievous stock.

TREATMENT OF COWS.—A writer, who says that his cow gives all the milk that is wanted in a family of eight persons, and from which was made two hundred pounds of butter in a year, gives the following as his treatment: "If you desire to get a large yield of rich milk, give your cow, three times a day, water slightly warm, a little salted, in which bran has been stirred at the rate of one quart to two gallons of water. You will find that your cow will gain twenty-five per cent. immediately under the effects of it; and she will become so attached to this diet as to refuse to drink clear water, unless very thirsty; but this mess she will drink at almost any time. The amount of this drink is an ordinary pailful each time, morning, noon, and night. Your animal will then do her best at discounting lactal. Four hundred pounds of butter are often obtained from good stock, and instances are mentioned where the yield was even at a higher figure."

THE PROFITS OF FARMING.—Apart from what is actually consumed on the farm, in the support of the farmer's family, his profits depend, as every one knows, upon the market to which he can carry his products. The land may be rich, producing very abundantly, with the least possible labor, and yet, if there is no good available market, the crops may be of very little value to the producer, if raised in excess of his own family consumption. For this reason it is that we have seen corn a perfect drug, at ten to twenty cents per bushel, and actually used for fuel, on the rich new lands of the West—lands valued, perhaps, at only five dollars an acre, whilst thousands were suffering for want of sufficient food in the large cities, and much poorer land in their vicinity, selling for more than a thousand dollars an acre, was yielding crops which brought speedy fortunes to the gardeners or farmers who tilled it. Peter Henderson, in his "Gardening for Profit," tells of an industrious German gardener, who had been cultivating for three years a wet piece of ground, making barely a living, who, following the kind advice given him, spent five hundred dollars in draining his eight acres, although he had only started on a ten years' lease of the land, and could only keep possession of it for seven years longer, but who, at the end of his lease, paid twelve thousand dollars for his eight acres out of the actual profits of six years on his drained garden. Peter Henderson very naturally gives this anecdote as an illustration of the advantages of under-draining the land; but, we may well inquire, of what advantage would have been the greatly increased production at such a cost, if there had not been a very good market near, in which the crops could be readily converted into money, at such prices as to make the improvement profitable? It is evident to

every reflecting mind, that ready access to a good market is one of the essentials to profitable farming; and, hence, it is somewhat surprising that our agricultural population, generally, have been so slow to see the prospective advantages to the farmer which are offered by internal improvements. Every turnpike, canal, slack-water improvement, or railroad which opens a new route to a market for the products of the country, or cheapens their freight, is a new channel of profit to the farmer; tending at once to lessen the cost of agricultural production, increase the value of products, and thus to make farming more profitable; bringing farms at a distance from the large cities into competition with those which are nearer, and thus diminishing the great inequality in prices and advantages which these locations naturally give. Instead of stolidly opposing, by a masterly inactivity, the various schemes for internal improvement laid before them, our farmers would better subserve the great interest of agriculture, as well as their own individual profit, by aiding them to their utmost ability. If half the cost of a farm, invested in a great improvement which will bring a new market to his door, will double the real value of his farm, certainly the investment will be a good one to the farmer, even leaving out of the calculation all the great and lasting general advantages which will result from a good improvement.—Farmer's Home Journal.

SCIENTIFIC AND MECHANICAL.

HOW TO MAKE ROSE-WATER.—Take two pounds of rose leaves, place them on a napkin tied round the edges of a basin filled with hot water, and put a dish of cold water upon the leaves; keep the bottom water hot, and change the water at the top as soon as it begins to grow warm. By this kind of distillation you will extract a great quantity of the essential oil of the roses by a process which cannot be expensive, and will prove very beneficial.

SILVERING HOOKS AND EYES.—A patent has been granted in Bavaria for the following method of silvering hooks and eyes made of iron-wire. The articles are suspended in dilute sulphuric acid until the iron shows a clean, bright surface. After rinsing in pure water, they are placed in a bath of mixed solution of sulphate of zinc, sulphate of copper, and cyanide of potassium, and here remain until they receive a bright coating of brass. Lastly, they are transferred to a bath of nitrate of silver, cyanide of potassium and sulphate of soda, in which they quickly receive a coating of silver.

WOODEN PAPER-HANGING.—There is an old joke about iron milestones, which may pair with the new joke about wooden paper-hangings. The latter is, however, something more than a joke, for an ingenious Yankee has contrived a way to cut logs of wood into such thin veneers that they may be "hung" on walls as easily as paper. A log twenty-four inches diameter yields one hundred and twenty-five sheets or rolls, containing thirty-six square feet each, and the machine will cut one thousand such rolls in a day. A company is at work on the project in New York, and before long we may have our walls wainscoted with mahogany or maple, walnut, sycamore, or any other wood at a very cheap rate.

SEA COW.—In "Martin's West Indies" we find the following description of this curious animal: "The manati, or sea cow, from ten to fifteen feet in length, has a head something like a bull-dog, nostrils semi-lunar, and eyes very small and near the snout; it has no ears in outward appearance, but has two small spiracula situated at the back of the head; mouth large, with soft and protracted lips, fitted for laying hold of the grass or herbage growing near the shore; neck short, covered with a rough skin, thinly sprinkled with bristly hair, the belly and sides near the tail white. From the shoulders protrude two pectoral fins (the only fins of the animal) resembling arms, with which it supports itself in the water, and which enable the female to give suck to its young, who receive it from several porous openings or mammae in the breast of the animal. The tail is formed like that of the whale. It is an amphibious animal, never leaving the water, but feeding upon the aquatic plants and shrubs growing on the borders of the rivers and lakes, sometimes elevating its head to munch at the bushes which overhang them. Its flesh is white and delicate, resembling veal in appearance and taste, and particularly when dressed, and it will keep good several weeks, even in the hot climate of which it is a native, when other meat will not resist putrefaction for as many days."

LANGUAGE OF INSECTS.—A most singular discovery is that of the antennal language of insects. Bees and other insects are provided, as everybody knows, with feelers or antennae. These are, in fact, most delicate organs of touch, warning of danger, and serving the animals to hold a sort of conversation with each other, and to communicate their desires and wants. A strong hive of bees will contain thirty-six thousand workers. Each of these, in order to be assured of the presence of their queen, touches her every day with its antennae. Should the queen die or be removed, the whole colony disperses themselves and are seen in the hive no more, perishing every one, and quitting all the stores of now useless honey which they had labored so industriously to collect for the use of themselves and the larvae. On the contrary, should the queen be put into a wire cage, placed at the bottom of the hive so that her subjects can touch and feel her, they are contented, and the business of the hive goes on as usual. This antennal power is not confined to bees. Wasps and ants, and probably other insects, exercise it. If a caterpillar is placed near an ant's nest, a most curious scene will ensue. A solitary ant will perhaps discover it, and eagerly attempt to drag it away. Not being able to accomplish this, it will go up to another ant, and by means of the antennal language bring it to the caterpillar. Still these two, perhaps, are unable to perform the task of moving it. They will separate and bring reinforcements of the community by the same means, till a sufficient number is collected to drag the caterpillar to their nest.

HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT.

GREEN CORN.—A writer in the German-town Telegraph says that green corn may be kept the year round by pickling it, with the husk on, in brine strong enough to preserve cucumbers, care being taken to keep it covered with brine. Boiling it in a good supply of water will freshen it sufficiently for the table. It is worth trying.

BROKEN VESSELS.—To a half pint of milk put a sufficient quantity of vinegar to curdle it; separate the curd from the whey, and mix the whey with the whites of four eggs, beating the whole well together; when mixed, add a little quicklime with a sieve, until it acquires the consistency of a paste. With this cement, broken vessels or cracks can be repaired; dries quickly, and resists the action of fire and water.

TOMATO VINEGAR.—Wash the tomatoes in an open tub, and add a quart of molasses to each bushel. Let the pomace ferment until it begins to have a decided vinegar odor, stirring it frequently during the several days it stands. Then strain and put in casks; let it stand till the process is completed, which will be greatly facilitated if a gallon of good cider vinegar is added to every ten gallons of tomato juice.

CHAPPED HANDS.—Strong vinegar is good for this. A decidedly better thing is glycerine. Rub it well on the hands. It will penetrate and keep them soft, and will exclude the air, the main difficulty with chapped hands. It is also good for the hair; keeps it soft and dark. Glycerine, says the Journal of Agriculture, is not a grease, though the base of grease. It can be washed off without soap. A bottle should be kept in every family.

CANNING FRUIT.—A correspondent says: "I notice directions for using tin cans for fruit and vegetables, purporting to be from some one residing in the North, who seems to presume that we, in the South, know nothing of canning fruit. I would suggest to the gentleman, whoever he is, to come down South, and we will show him a better plan than he suggests. In the first place, whenever you subject fruit to heated water, you destroy the natural flavor, as is invariably the case with fruit purchased from the North; it is generally soft and almost tasteless. The use of sealing-wax is also bad, because when you extract the air out of the can by heat, and then apply the wax to secure the top, the pressure of the atmosphere invariably forces part of the cement inside of the can, giving to the fruit a very disagreeable taste. Consequently, the soldering of the can is much the best plan. The cans are very easily opened, and perfectly good for another season. I have been putting up fruit for the last twelve years, successfully, without ever subjecting the fruit to heated water. Fill your can with fruit; put the can in boiling water; the can will soon get perfectly hot; in that condition have them soldered up; dip in cold water; put away in a cool place. One can of fruit put up in this way is worth two of the Northern put up cans. Vegetables can be cooked before being put up. Have a syrup made of one tablespoonful of sugar to each quart of fruit; as the fruit is condensed in the can by heat, fill up the vacuum with the syrup."

THE IRISH UNIVERSITY.—The correspondence between two distinguished Irish prelates and the Irish Secretary, the Earl of Mayo, relative to the Irish University, shows the latter functioning in no enviable light. The London Spectator has the following comments on this correspondence:

The English press, even the most liberal English press, can never be even commonly just to the Irish Ultramarines. Archbishop Lecky and Bishop Derry have said what seems to us, a most effective reply to Lord Mayo's statement, that they had themselves broken off the negotiations for a Catholic University—and show conclusively that if Lord Mayo had any right to assume this they would have had, at an earlier stage of the negotiation, precisely the same right, grounded on the use of the same terms, and on the interposition of the same delays, to suppose that Lord Mayo had broken it off on the part of the government. But Ultramarine prelates, whatever the sense or cogency of what they say, get no mercy in England. Their compositions are only set down as "verbose," "tawdry," "vulgar," and they are merely told nobody loves them. For our parts, Ultramarines prelates though they may be, we think they have made out very clearly that Lord Mayo would not have assumed the negotiations to be broken off, had it not been very convenient for the government at that moment to do so.

DO IT WELL.—Whatever you do, do it well. A job slighted, because it is comparatively unimportant, leads to habitual neglect, so that men degenerate, insensibly, into bad workmen.

"That is a good rough job," said a foreman in our hearing, and he meant it was a piece of work, not elegant in itself, but strongly made, and well put together.

Training the hand and eye to do the work well, leads individuals to form correct habits in other respects, and a good workman is, in most cases, a good citizen. No one is in need hope to rise above his present situation who suffers small things to pass by unimproved, or who neglects, metaphorically speaking, to pick up a cent because it is not a dollar.

Some of the wisest law-makers, the best statesmen, the most gifted artists, the most merciful judges, the most ingenious workmen, rose from the great mass.

A rival to a certain lawyer sought to humiliate him publicly by saying:

"You blacked my father's boots once."

"Yes," said the lawyer, unabashed, "and I did it well."

And by his habit of doing even little things well, he rose to greatness.

Take heed, all who toil, all youths in humble situations, all in adverse circumstances. Do not be so slow to drive the plow, strive to do it well; if only to cut wheat, make good ones; or to blow the bellows, keep the iron hot. It is attention to business that lifts the feet high up on the ladder.